AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 1, 2005 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 27, 2005 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 14, 2005 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 7, 2005

SENATE BILL

No. 390

Introduced by Senator Bowen

February 17, 2005

An act to add Section 11604.5 to the Probate Code, relating to probate assignments.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 390, as amended, Bowen. Probate assignments: cash advances. Existing law provides for the regulation of the distribution of an estate.

This bill would regulate the assignment of a beneficiary's entire or partial interest in—an a decedent's estate in consideration for a cash advance or any other consideration, as specified. The bill would require the agreement to be filed with the court, would require specified disclosures with regard to costs and fees, and would prohibit an assignment agreement from containing certain provisions, including, but not limited to, a binding arbitration clause. The bill would further authorize the court to modify or refuse to order that assignment under specified circumstances, and would allow for specified damages upon a willful violation of the above-described provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 11604.5 is added to the Probate Code, 2 to read:

- 11604.5. (a) This section applies when distribution from an a decedent's estate is made to a transferee for value who acquires any interest of a beneficiary in exchange for cash or other consideration.
- (b) For purposes of this section, a transferee for value is a person who satisfies both of the following criteria:
- (1) He or she purchases the interest from a beneficiary for consideration pursuant to a written agreement.
- (2) He or she directly or indirectly, directly or indirectly, regularly engages in the purchase of beneficial interests in estates by eash or other for consideration.
- (c) This section does not apply to either any of the following transferees:
- (1) A transferee who is a beneficiary of the estate or a person who has a claim to distribution from the estate under another instrument or by intestate succession.
- (2) A transferee who is either the registered domestic partner of the beneficiary, or is related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the beneficiary or the decedent.
- (3) A transaction made in conformity with the California Finance Lenders Law (Division 9 (commencing with Section 22000) of the Financial Code) and subject to regulation by the Department of Corporations.
- (4) A transferee who is engaged in the business of locating missing or unknown heirs and who acquires an interest from a beneficiary solely in exchange for providing information or services associated with locating the heir or beneficiary.
- (d) A written agreement is effective only if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The executed written agreement—executed by the beneficiary is filed with the court-and served on the personal representative not later than 30 days following the date of its execution or, if a probate proceeding on the estate has not yet been opened, within 30 days of the opening of the probate proceeding on the estate, but in no event later than 5 days prior to the date of the hearing at which an order of distribution is to

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be issued by the court. Prior to filing or serving that written agreement, the transferee for value shall redact any personally identifying information about the beneficiary, other than the name and address of the beneficiary, and any financial information provided by the beneficiary to the transferee for value on the application for cash or other consideration, from the agreement.

- (2) If the negotiation or discussion between the beneficiary and the transferee for value leading to the execution of the written agreement by the beneficiary was conducted in a language other than English, the beneficiary shall receive the written agreement in English, together with a copy of the agreement translated into the language in which it was negotiated or discussed. The written agreement and the translated copy, if any, shall be personally delivered provided to the beneficiary.
- (3) The documents signed by, or provided to, the beneficiary are printed in at least 10-point type.
- (4) The transferee for value executes a declaration or affidavit attesting that the requirements of this section have been satisfied, and that the declaration or affidavit is filed with the court within 30 days of the beneficiary executing the written agreement.
- (5) The declaration or affidavit, and any other document signed by the beneficiary in addition to the written agreement, is served on the personal representative concurrently with filing the declaration or affidavit with the court. days of execution of the written agreement or, if a probate proceeding on the decedent's estate has not yet commenced, within 30 days of the commencement of the probate proceeding on the estate, but in no event later than 5 days prior to the date of the hearing at which an order of distribution is to be issued by the court.
- (e) The written agreement shall include the following terms, in addition to any other terms:
 - (1) The amount of consideration paid to the beneficiary.
- (2) A description of the transferred interest, together with a good faith estimate of the value of the anticipated distribution.
- (3) If the written agreement so provides, the amount by which the transferee for value would have its distribution reduced if the beneficial interest assigned is distributed prior to a specified date.
- (4) The A statement of the total of all costs or fees charged to the beneficiary resulting from the transfer for value, including,

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but not limited to, transaction or processing fees, credit report costs, title search costs, due diligence fees, filing fees, bank or electronic transfer costs, or any other fees or costs. If all the costs and fees are paid by the transferee and are included in the amount of the transferred interest, then the statement of costs need not itemize any costs or fees. This subdivision shall not apply to costs, fees, or damages arising out of a breach or violation of the agreement, fraud, or misrepresentation by or on the part of the beneficiary.

- (f) A written agreement shall be voidable if it contains any of the following provisions:
 - (1) A provision holding harmless the transferee for value.
 - (2) A provision requiring binding arbitration.
- (3) A provision granting to the transferee for value agency powers to represent the beneficiary's interest in the decedent's estate beyond the interest transferred.
- (4) A provision requiring payment by the beneficiary to the transferee for value as compensation for services relating to matters beyond the beneficial interest transferred. transferee for value of any amount exceeding the amount of the transferred interest as compensation for services not related to the written agreement or services other than the transfer of interest under the written agreement.
- (5) A provision permitting the transferee for value to have recourse against the beneficiary if the distribution from the estate in satisfaction of the beneficial interest has a value is less than the consideration paid by the transferee for value. beneficial interest assigned to the transferee for value other than any expense, damage, or liability arising out of the breach or violation of the agreement, fraud, or misrepresentation by or on the part of the beneficiary.
- (g) The court on its own motion, or on the motion of the personal representative or other interested person, may inquire into the circumstances surrounding the execution of, and the consideration for, the written agreement to determine that the requirements of this section have been satisfied.
- (h) The court may refuse to order distribution under the written agreement, or may order distribution on any terms that the court considers equitable, if the court finds that *the transferee* for value did not substantially comply with the requirements of

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this section, or if the court finds that any of the following conditions existed at the time of transfer:

- (1) The fees, charges, or consideration paid or agreed to be paid by the beneficiary were grossly unreasonable.
- (2) The transfer of the beneficial interest was obtained by duress, fraud, or undue influence.
- (i) The court may refuse to order distribution under the written agreement, or may order distribution on any terms that the court considers equitable, if the court finds that the transferce for value did not substantially comply with the requirements of this section.
- (j) In addition to any remedy specified in this section, the court may require the transferee for value to pay to the beneficiary up to twice the amount of the assignment as the court considers appropriate for any willful violation of the requirements of this section.

(k)

- (i) In addition to any remedy specified in this section, for any willful violation of the requirements of this section found to be committed in bad faith, the court may require the transferee for value to pay to the beneficiary up to twice the value paid for the assignment.
- (j) Notice of the hearing on any motion brought under this section shall be served on the beneficiary and on the transferee for value at least 15 days before the hearing in the manner provided in Section 415.10 or 415.30 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (k) If the decedent's estate is not subject to a pending court proceeding under the Probate Code in California, the transferee for value shall not be required to submit to the court a copy of the written agreement as required under paragraph (1) of subdivision (d). If the written agreement is entered into in California or if the beneficiary is domiciled in California, that written agreement shall otherwise conform to the provisions of subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) in order to be effective.